

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 080

25 April 1985

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BANDUNG COMMEMORATION

Suharto Speech

BK241348 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0252 GMT 24 Apr 85

[24 April speech by Indonesian President Suharto at Asian-African commemorative meeting in Bandung -- live]

[Text] Peace be upon you! Thirty years ago, on 18 and 19 April 1955, statesmen and leaders from 29 Asian countries held a conference at the Merdeka Hall. It was here that precise decisions and [word indistinct] problems faced by the newly independent Asian and African nations were discussed. It was here that the Bandung Conference not only directed the two greatest populous continents in the world, but also emitted a shining light into the hearts of the millions of people who were suffering, which was brought about by the world's system which were far from the values of [word indistinct]. They discussed cooperatively, encouraged unity and solidarity among themselves, and pledged to collectively overcome international issues with the objective of bringing about a brighter future. They not only laid out a program for the Asian and African nations, but also paved the way for a brighter future for all mankind for the sake of a just international order for the global community. On this occasion, I call on succeeding generations to carry on the good work of the Bandung Conference in the spirit of mankind. In turn, the Indonesian nation feels that it is the greatest honor to host the anniversary of that historical conference. In the name of the Indonesian Government and its people, I welcome all of you and extend our thanks to all the delegates of this historical commemoration. Many of the statesmen and participants from the great nations feel sad at their passing away. Almost all of them who are still alive are no longer holding positions in their governments. I believe that all the (?present) leaders will surely cherish the glowing deeds they had done for their respective regions. With this, let us show our highest respect and honor for their initiatives. Let us bow our heads for a moment in memory of them and pray to Almighty God to place those who have left us in an esteemed and suitable place beside Him.

They have gone but the Bandung spirit will never be dimmed and their echoing voices calling for struggle will surely be heard. They entrusted us with mankind's desire to seek a just, peaceful, and secure world which was not the case previously. Observing the memory of the Bandung spirit, it is not our aim to highlight national [word indistinct] but we also do not desire to become the inheritor of history because (? previous incidents) form a great social problem in the 20th century. We desire to become the history makers of the present and the future. If we recollect the past, our main objective was to rally our strength and to continue our duties for the future. The Bandung conference inspired and fanned the Asian-African nations' spirit; because of this, new independent nations have emerged from continents that had previously suffered under colonialism. Asian-African nations began to voice their struggle and their voice was heard all over the world. Even though not every voice was (? heard), the Asian-African voice was heard and threats of fatal destruction by the two superpowers became the deepest concern of the previous Asian-African conference.

Our present world since the beginning has been stressing security and peace for all mankind; if 30 years ago the world's leaders and people were aware of the Bandung spirit, international conflicts would have been resolved in a peaceful manner. The Bandung spirit brings forth national unity and respects the sovereignty of every nation. Also, we jointly seek equality and not to highlight national [word indistinct] to jointly upgrade our people's standards, and to save the world. Thirty years ago, those who demonstrated unity among the various nations had different historical backgrounds, political systems, and also the economic systems they desired.

If I may be permitted to say, they were united because they wanted to be united. They were united even though they had differences. We, in Indonesia, make use of our experience concerning this matter. Our national symbol, which can be clearly seen in this hall, bears the motto "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika," which means "United Even in Diversity," and with our innumerable groups of people from different cultures and religions, we are still doubtful as to who is different from another. We are the largest island nation with the most populous and different races, cultures, and religions, but we have grown (?mature). As this was bestowed upon us by Almighty God, it was hard for us to unite because of religious and cultural differences, but we have become united because we want to be united.

If 30 years ago the Asian and African nations were united, our present duty is to reestablish that unity for the future. We should, at the least, re-establish some solidarity among our Asian-African peoples. Solidarity forms the important goal and desire of the Asian-African nations, and we should struggle very closely to overcome backwardness and poverty which are still large obstacles for many of our nations. This problem, with the exception of one or two places, arises because those nations have no policies. It would be meaningless if we do not overcome this problem. National developments bring about unity and peace among the people. Besides this, experience has shown that in recent years socioeconomic development has not brought about a good outcome due to frequent political conflicts that hampered the stable process of racial integration. The situation has become more serious because these sensitive issues are frequently exploited by external forces. Solidarity & independence during this present era. Solidarity is not only manifested in the political field as the Bandung Conference had also laid the groundwork for international solidarity in the economic and cultural fields and the continuous success of the socioeconomic and cultural development creates the arena for the growing and widening struggle by the nations. Solidarity among the nations is not intervention in [words indistinct] but will greatly accelerate progress in the development of the economic, social, and cultural fields.

Honorable audience! The Asian-African Conference proclaimed the 10 principles of Bandung covering basic (?principles) as the guiding formula in relations among nations. Let me briefly quote the 10 principles:

1. Respect for fundamental human rights and for the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.
2. Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.
3. Recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations, large and small.
4. Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country.
5. Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself, singly or collectively, in conformity with the UN Charter.
6. (a) Abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defense to serve the particular interests of any of the big powers.
(b) Abstention by any country from exerting pressures on other countries.
7. Refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country.

8. Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, such as negotiation, conciliation, arbitration, or judicial settlement as well as other peaceful means chosen by the parties concerned in conformity with the UN Charter.

9. Promotion of mutual interests and cooperation.

10. Respect for justice and international obligations.

Our hearts are throbbing by contemplating again the sentences embodied in the Declaration of the 10 Principles of Bandung. We feel that our spirit is trembling. These glorious sentences, which convey a message, will serve as our valuable contribution to the creation of a calm and peaceful world if they are sincerely practiced. On this joyful occasion, we the Asian and African peoples should reflect on whether we have fully comprehended and practiced the principles that were wisely proclaimed by our leaders and predecessors 30 years ago. These principles are not obsolete, but should be used to bring peace to our present tense, dangerous, and unjust world. Nevertheless, [words indistinct] the relevance of the principles will fully depend on all of us as nations to give substance to them.

The Bandung Conference put special emphasis on the belief that national independence and the creation of sovereign nations are the inalienable rights of the Asian and African peoples. Belief in having sovereign nations was accompanied by the consciousness that the Asian and African nations are an inseparable part of the international community. This being the case, there is a need for international cooperation to bring about peace. Indeed, the Bandung spirit has inspired the national struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa, and other continents leading to independence for almost all nations in the two regions. However, some of our brethren, as in Namibia and Palestine, have not yet succeeded in their independence struggle. We will continue to provide as much aid as possible to our brethren in the two countries to enable their struggle to achieve success. We also fully support the South African people's struggle against apartheid -- a cruel and inhuman system of enslavement.

Meanwhile, a number of conflicts in several parts of the world have affected international peace and worried and alarmed all of us. The emergence of upheavals arising from external interference and disputes among neighboring countries will affect stability and development of the countries concerned and surrounding areas. Indeed, 30 years after the Bandung Conference, there is no sign that the world will be peaceful, calm, and just. Shadows of danger such as hegemonism between the world superpowers, a stepped-up arms race, and economic competition continue to haunt nations around the world.

Today the arms race, particularly involving nuclear weapons, constitutes a humanity problem that should be tackled with utmost responsibility. The nuclear arms race, especially between the two superpowers, will endanger and annihilate human beings unless it is immediately controlled. The Asian and African nations had realized the danger and consequences of a nuclear war long before the superpowers reached an extremely high level of production of nuclear weapons. Thirty years ago, the Bandung Conference reminded the world of the absolute need for integral disarmament and for the end to tests and use of nuclear weapons and thermonuclear bombs. In addition, it called for international supervision for the removal and ban of the destructive weapons. The race has reached a level at which no party will obtain any benefit or win without permanent disability if a nuclear war breaks out. The money spent to make the destructive weapons is unthinkable for countries which are still struggling against hunger, ignorance, disease, and (?dependence).

Accordingly, repeating the (?calls) of 30 years ago, we call on the superpowers to end the testing of all nuclear weapons and the arms race and consider the security of the world's population; to hold negotiations to immediately reduce the number of nuclear weapons; and to take steps to create mutual trust among nations. We pay great attention to bilateral U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons. We will follow further developments with deep caution and concern, but we will tirelessly appeal to and remind the superpowers of their responsibility for peace and the survival of mankind.

We are still faced with an unfavorable situation in the economic and social fields. We must admit that the majority of Asian and African peoples are still lagging behind despite the fact that some among us have achieved relatively good economic progress. We must immediately overcome the inhibiting factors such as lack of infrastructure, weaknesses in the economic structure, inferiority in science and technology, and others which are primarily the legacy of centuries of colonialism. We are under pressure due to our difficult economic development as well as trade protectionism, technological domination, and financial and banking domination by developed countries. Economic development in Asian and African countries has in turn become stagnant. The Bandung Conference in fact proclaimed basic ideas for the creation of a new international economic order which we are fighting for now. The new international economic order is the only answer to overcoming the gap between industrialized and developing countries -- one of the sources of concern in the world today. The consequences of the endless economic crises affecting industrialized countries and particularly developing countries should make all nations and countries realize that the old world order is no longer relevant. Consequently, new cooperation under a new spirit and with new objectives should be established among all countries -- rich or poor, developed or developing, large or small to guarantee common security and prosperity. This requires political courage from all world leaders.

We the developing countries should consistently hold dialogues with the highly developed countries. We are not begging to them but we are motivated by our responsibility, as the continued backwardness of the developing countries which have the majority of the human race will sooner or later become a source of catastrophe for the developed countries. For justice, humanity, and common security and interests, such dialogues should pay attention to overcoming the food problem, expanding markets for products from developing countries, abolishing protectionism in developed countries, and other efforts including the development of science and technology. In the framework of Asian and African solidarity, we are deeply concerned about the critical economic situation in Africa as a result of endless natural disasters and drought.

Considering the seriousness of the situation, we must all give assistance within our means to alleviate and reduce the sufferings undergone by our brethren on the African Continent. We must meet our challenges cooperatively. Even though international economic cooperation does not progress smoothly, we ought to be joyful over the development of cooperation among developing countries in their efforts to upgrade economic independence. The economic and technical cooperation among developing countries is a concrete manifestation of the Bandung Conference, but it needs to be further strengthened. For this purpose, a serious political will on our part is needed.

Within its own means, Indonesia has provided a lot of assistance to fellow developing countries. This is the manifestation of our political will as well as our contribution to them in line with the Bandung spirit.

Another problem faced by developing countries is the international information and communication system, which is dominated by [words indistinct]. During this era of technological progress, all information and communication [word indistinct] constitutes their superiority.

The current international information and communication system clearly supports the interests of the industrialized countries in trade, international finance, and cultural [word indistinct]. Besides the economic field, a new information and communication order is also needed to correct the imbalance. For this reason, we appeal to the industrialized countries and international organizations, especially the United Nations, to carry out cooperation with us to ensure the realization of a new order in this area.

Honorable audience! Our world is indeed changing and the change brings good hope, but at the same time it carries [word indistinct] challenge. We are aware that we cannot avoid this challenge. We must face the challenge together with the Asian-African spirit and solidarity which were born 30 years ago. We were not aware that the world we dreamed about would not be realized by mere slogans -- a world with more justice, security, peace, and prosperity will be realized only if we take concrete actions with all our might for its realization. The Asian-African Conference has inspired the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77, which are trying to foster solidarity among their members, especially developing countries, in coping with the challenges they have to face.

In line with similar efforts exerted by these countries, we in the Southeast Asian region have had a valuable experience in that being equipped with the Bandung spirit, we were able to form a useful regional grouping. ASEAN is the common grouping that we established ourselves. We also determined ourselves the objectives of ASEAN. ASEAN is getting stronger and stronger with each passing day, which is beneficial to us in our cooperation in the social, economic, and cultural fields. We are also proud of our united political views toward various regional and world issues. ASEAN has also been able to hold dialogues with other countries and regional organizations, such as the EEC.

We never produce a new formula to give birth and strengthen this regional grouping -- we simply apply the resolutions adopted by the Asian-African Conference. What is important among the 10 principles is respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations, noninterference in the internal affairs of another country, and promotion of mutual cooperation for common goals. Equipped with this Bandung spirit, we assist each other in realizing our national resilience, which in turn has created regional resilience. The national resilience consists of political, economic, and social resilience, as well as the field of defense and security without having to form military pacts. Experience has also taught us that such regional cooperation can give birth to common [word indistinct] which we can contribute to the international community as well as utilize for solving concrete problems.

ASEAN is the first to fight for the realization of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Asia. We are also fighting for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in this region. Our experience in the ASEAN grouping in fully putting into practice the Bandung spirit will be presented to the international community. It is not an impossible task to establish regional groupings based on the Bandung spirit. If this can happen, it will constitute a contribution toward closer and more caring international relations.

Honorable delegate chiefs, delegate members, and audience! If we look at what were conceived and longed for at the Bandung Conference 30 years ago, it turns out that they are still applicable today. While it is true that the flame of the Bandung spirit occasionally dims, when the world faces difficulties, such a spirit is revived and rekindled. It may be wiser for us to say: Let us rekindle the Bandung spirit so as to prevent more world problems which are already accumulating.

Even with the new spirit, the world can be a better place to live in, which is what all humanity longs for. The spirit of solidarity produced by our predecessors at the Bandung Conference will definitely be of greater significance if we [words indistinct]. The problem we are facing now is how to realize tranquillity and prosperity -- we have coped with [word indistinct] forces, but the problems we face far exceed our individual strength. These problems have become global issues and we see no chance of success if we struggle individually. We should all collectively struggle so that our voice can be heard. We cannot struggle alone. Our just demands will be given more attention if we are united by strengthening the solidarity of the Asian-African peoples.

Supported by this determination, we as representatives of the Asian-African countries are gathered here to mark the 30th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference. This same building and even most of the tables and chairs have acted as historical witness to the Asian-African solidarity which was hatched 30 years ago. May they inspire and support all the delegate members in producing a declaration to be issued as a common voice. May the almighty God bless all of us. Thank you! Peace be upon you!

Disagreement Over Declaration

HK241142 Hong Kong AFP in English 1105 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Bandung, Indonesia, April 24 (AFP) -- The 30th anniversary celebrations of the Afro-Asian Bandung Conference opened here today but became quickly embroiled in deep division over the text of a joint declaration.

A four-page declaration covering general, political, economic and cultural matters and including a long section of Namibia, was drafted by Indonesia and India and approved by several countries, including Ivory Coast, Morocco, Tunisia and Japan. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja believes it should be a unanimous call to the superpowers enabling them to come together without loss of face in the search for world peace. But conference sources said several countries had sharply criticized the declaration's failure to mention some of the problems which for them were a major concern, such as Afghanistan. To try to save the declaration, African countries belonging to the Organization of African Unity were to meet later today to try to hammer out a declaration reflecting the common African position. But the sources said Indonesia was faced with a race against time to win the approval of the representatives from more than 80 African and Asian countries gathered in this West Java city for a unanimous declaration by noon tomorrow, when it is due to be announced.

The stumbling blocks over the declaration include North Korea's desire for a reference to the problem of unifying North and South Korea, the conference sources said. Pakistan would like the Afghan problem mentioned, while several Arab countries would like a firm condemnation of Israel -- something which some African and Asian countries maintaining good relations with Israel could not accept. The sources added that Singapore wanted a reference to the Soviet Union as a "colonial power," while Malaysia wanted a reference to the Cambodian conflict and Chad to that of the Libyan occupation of its northern territory.

Thai Minister's Meetings

BK240116 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Apr 85 p 2

[By Phichai Chunsuksawatdi]

[Text] Bandung -- The controversy over comments made by Indonesian Armed Forces Chief Beeni Murdani is over as far as ASEAN foreign ministers are concerned.

Thai Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that all ASEAN foreign ministers had been briefed by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumatmaja on what Gen Murdani said. He said that the general had explained his statements to Dr Mokhtar who was then able to brief all the ASEAN foreign ministers. He added that "we (the foreign ministers) believe him."

ACM Sitthi said that he was not in a position to clarify the statements, adding that Dr Mokhtar would be explaining the matter to the press within the next few days. "This is too small an issue to dwell on," he said. Thailand had been asked to deliver the closing speech on behalf of the Asian countries when the conference ends on Thursday. This would cover a wide range of issues and the request had a special meaning to Thailand, he said.

ACM Sitthi met the Malaysian delegation on Monday night in Jakarta and discussed the Kampuchean problem with them. Declining to give details he said that the talks touched on a Malaysian proposal for proximity talks between the Kampuchean factions. While no final date has been set, ACM Sitthi said that a meeting of senior ASEAN officials might be held in mid-May. He said the Japanese delegation led by former foreign minister Masayoshi Ito had requested a meeting with him in Bandung. ACM Sitthi said he expected to meet Ito this evening and that their talks might touch on bilateral issues and the Kampuchean problem.

Asked to comment on the possibility of China and Indonesia resuming diplomatic relations after an 18 year gap, ACM Sitthi said: "We cannot speak for them. If they do establish diplomatic relations it would be good. China wants to have such relations." Turning to Indonesia he said, "whether they are ready or not is up to them. Both countries are our friends and if they can establish relations it will clear up any doubts each may have about one another."

Japanese Official's Meetings

OW250043 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Bandung, Indonesia, April 25 KYODO -- Masayoshi Ito, Japan's former foreign minister and representative at the 30th anniversary celebration of the Afro-Asian Bandung Conference, had individual meetings, here Wednesday afternoon with his Chinese, Thai and South Korean counterparts in the Bandung meeting.

Talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian centered on the China-Indonesia relations still frozen since 1967 after the 1965 coup attempt by Indonesian Communists, according to Japanese sources.

Wu said objection to normalizing the relations appears to be still existing among some Indonesians in the military and other quarters. Wu said he believes that Beijing-Jakarta normalization depends on the determination on the part of the Indonesian side, the sources said.

Referring to the reported Indonesian request for the Chinese Communist Party to declare its non-support for Indonesian Communists, Wu said China would never interfere in other countries' internal affairs, even if China keeps party-to-party relations.

Talks between Ito and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila fell mainly on the Kampuchean issue, the Japanese sources said. Sitthi said it is very important for leaders and guerrilla forces of the three anti-Vietnam Kampuchean coalition partners to further tighten their solidarity against the Vietnamese forces, now that almost all their stronghold points were destroyed by the Vietnamese in the dry season battle since late last year.

Though their strongholds were destroyed, Kampuchean guerrillas are continuing fightings within the Kampuchean territory, but these facts have not been reported abroad correctly, Sitthi said. The Thai minister said the ASEAN group will shortly decide how to respond to a five-point Vietnamese proposal, which was received from Hanoi by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. The ASEAN group will decide on the matter through high-level working consultations at first and then at a meeting of foreign ministers, Sitthi told Ito.

Ito talked with South Korean National Unification Minister Yi Se-ki on ways to relax the tension in the Korean peninsula, the Japanese sources said. The Seoul government will make efforts to build mutual trust with North Korea through patient dialogue and contacts, Yi said.

Yi also expressed a strong hope that China will participate in the 1986 Asian games and 1988 Olympics in Seoul, they said.

ASEAN To Appeal to Sihanouk

BK241349 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] ASEAN is to appeal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk not to step down from his post as president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, CGDK. The Malaysian foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee who is in Bandung, said the ASEAN foreign ministers discussed the matter last night based on a wire agency report from Beijing. The report quoted diplomatic sources in the Chinese capital as saying that Prince Norodom had offered to step down from his post due to his ill health.

The Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, confirmed that the matter was discussed by the ASEAN foreign ministers who (?requested) Tengku Rithauddeen to (?write to) Prince Sihanouk on behalf of ASEAN. Tengku Rithauddeen is in Indonesia attending celebrations to mark the first Bandung conference held 30 years ago.

Mokhtar, Wu To Appeal

BK250837 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Indonesia and China have agreed to appeal to Prince Sihanouk not to withdraw from the presidency of the CGDK although only for the time being. This was disclosed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja yesterday after he held talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in Bandung. Minister Mokhtar stated that the maintenance of the position of Prince Sihanouk as president of the coalition government was the best way for the settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The two foreign ministers on the occasion also discussed the opening of direct trade between Indonesia and China. Minister Wu, meanwhile, told newsmen that both sides stated their willingness to step up relations between the two countries through the realization of direct trade, (?enhancing) of independence, and promoting friendly relations. However, concerning the normalization of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and China, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that both have agreed not rush and to continue step by step.

The Chinese foreign minister is in Bandung to attend the 30th anniversary commemoration of the Asian-African Conference.

Sihanouk 'Not in Good Health'

OW250447 Tokyo KYODO in English 0434 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Bandung, Indonesia, April 25 KYODO -- Son Sann, premier of the three-party anti-Hanoi Kampuchean resistance coalition, said here Thursday morning that he has sent a cable to Prince Norodom Sihanouk asking him not to resign from the presidency of the coalition. He told reporters in his hotel in Bandung he believes Sihanouk would not step down from the presidency of Democratic Kampuchea. He said he sent the message on Wednesday.

Prince Sihanouk, now in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, earlier expressed his intention to step down from the post for health reasons. Son Sann admitted that Sihanouk is not in good health. He emphasized that Sihanouk did not attend the Bandung meeting, not only for health reasons but also for fear that his presence may affect the celebration with disturbing voices on the Kampuchean issue.

Son Sann on Sihanouk Resignation

BK251003 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 25 Apr 85 p 32

[Text] Bandung -- Kampuchean Prime Minister Son Sann this morning expressed confidence that Prince Norodom Sihanouk would not resign as head of Kampuchean forces fighting Vietnam's occupation of their homeland.

Mr Son Sann at the same time called upon all delegates of the Bandung Conference to support the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as the legal representative of Kampuchea at the United Nations' General Assembly later this year. Addressing a press conference, Son Sann said that he sent a message to the prince yesterday urging him not to resign.

Prince Sihanouk asked to resign mainly for health reasons, Son Sann noted. But "Sihanouk is a great patriot and his patriotism is greater than his health," he added. "He understands that every Cambodian must fight for the liberation of his country," he said.

The Kampuchean Prime Minister and leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said he understood the prince's feelings and was confident that he would not resign. Asked if there were anyone to replace the prince should he resign, Son Sann said "there is no candidate at the moment, his presence is necessary." If the prince resigned, it would be the end of the coalition, he stated.

Actively supported by ASEAN and China, the coalition links nationalist groups led by Son Sann and Sihanouk with the Khmer Rouge.

Son Sann noted that leaders of all three groups signed an agreement in Kuala Lumpur in 1982 establishing the coalition. "We need all three parties...if one of us resigns, there is no more," he pointed out.

Commenting on the Bandung Conference, Son Sann said resolution of the Kampuchean issue would be in line with the principles of Bandung and the spirit of Bandung. "In 1955 we were independent and we helped very much other countries to fight for their independence," he noted. Kampuchea extended help to Vietnam in particular, he added.

Today Kampuchea is the only participant of the 1955 conference which has lost its independence to a party that subscribed to the principles of Bandung, he said. "I have not raised this question among the delegates. I do not want to cause trouble during the commemoration but I would like all members attending this commemoration here to help us at the United Nations General Assembly and vote for us," he added.

NAKASONE WARNS AGAINST RISING PROTECTIONISM

OW241135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1125 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone called Wednesday for prevention of rising protectionism in order to bring about a brighter outlook for the future world economy.

Nakasone made the remarks at a luncheon he hosted at the prime minister's official residence for the ambassadors in Tokyo from the countries participating in the annual summit of industrially advanced nations. The European Community's Tokyo representative, Laurens Jan Brinkhorst, was also invited.

The prime minister reportedly dwelt on the importance of preventing the rise of protectionism and expressed the hope that the summit in Bonn from May 2-4 will reach accord on opening a new round of multilateral trade negotiations early next year. He also said he hoped to discuss with leaders from the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Italy and West Germany the further development of free trade.

West German Ambassador Walter Boss asked Nakasone whether he thought tax cuts were necessary in Japan to encourage investment in plant and equipment and thereby increase imports. Nakasone said the question may come up in the course of the Japanese Government's future comprehensive review of the nation's taxation system.

The prime minister displayed a negative reaction to a suggestion that Japan try to expand domestic demand through its fiscal policy. Nakasone pointed out that the government's budget is in the red and it has been upholding a minus ceiling -- in which budgets for various government offices are held to the level of the previous year -- for four consecutive years. He called his government's April 9 market-opening package a historically significant decision.

U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield reportedly urged that Japan lower tariffs on industrial manufactured products and some farm items.

JAPAN, UK CARMAKERS AGREE ON MARKETING IN BRITAIN

OW241021 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- The automobile industries of Japan and Britain wound up three days of consultations Wednesday with the Japanese side agreeing to continue exercising "prudent marketing" this year. Representatives of the two sides agreed that sales in the British market in 1985 would probably be between 1.72 million and 1.77 million cars.

A joint press statement issued at the end of the discussions said that members of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association (JAMA) "would bear in mind, for the time being, the bottom end of the ranges in planning their shipments in 1985, subject to review of market change."

Under a "gentlemen's agreement" between the two industries, JAMA consented to keep the share of Japanese cars sold on the British market to less than 11 percent. A total of 194,300 Japanese cars were sold in Britain in 1984, amounting to an 11.1 percent market share. Both sides also agreed that the demand for commercial vehicles in Britain this year would be between 214,000 and 220,000. It also was agreed that representatives of both industries should meet in the autumn of this year and further consultations should be held in Britain next spring.

The discussions were held at the resort of Kawana in Shizuoka Prefecture. The Japanese delegation was led by Takashi Ishihara, president of JAMA. The British panel was headed by J.H. Hooper, chairman of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT).

ABE SAYS CONCLUSION ON 'SDI' UNLIKELY AT BONN

OW250637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0625 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Thursday it would be impossible to come to a definite conclusion on the U.S. strategic defense initiative (SDI) research program at the Bonn summit of seven major industrial nations next week.

Speaking at a session of the House of Councillors Foreign Affairs Committee, Abe said discussions on whether to take part in the so-called star wars research program were still not ripe for U.S. allies. He also said it was difficult for Japan to go beyond its expressing "understanding" of the SDI research program, and showing a stance to study carefully Japan's participation.

In explaining U.S. experts' recent briefing to Japan on the SDI research program, Takakazu Kuriyama, chief of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, said the United States, in the same way as the Soviet Union, was studying X-ray laser weapons using nuclear explosions but the SDI system was based on study of nonnuclear weapons.

Abe also gave his views that the SDI system would not overstep the framework of non-nuclear weapons.

Warns Against Hasty Decision

OW251017 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 25 Apr 85

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe cautioned Japan and Western Europe Thursday against drawing a hasty conclusion on the Reagan administration's strategic defense initiative (SDI) despite possible discussion on the U.S. program at the forthcoming seven-nation summit in West Germany. "There are no new factors" for Japan to go further in restating its stance that the Japanese Government "understands" the space-based anti-missile defense plan or "star wars," he said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Abe's remarks strongly indicate that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will repeat the Japanese position on the SDI in talks in Bonn with President Ronald Reagan and at the summit May 2-4. But the foreign minister asserted that the seven-nation summit without a debate on the SDI is inconceivable and that the United States will call on its allies, including Japan, to join in the star wars research. "There will be no conclusion on the SDI" at the summit, Abe predicted. "There is no need (for Japan and West European countries) to make a hasty decision."

A group of American SDI experts completed a two-day briefing for Japanese Government and Defense Agency officials Wednesday. A Foreign Ministry official said the briefing session represented "just the start of a series of briefing and study sessions" to be followed for months to come.

To mark the 40th anniversary of Nazi Germany's surrender and liberation of Western Europe, Abe said, host West Germany and France, foes during World War II, have worked out a political declaration draft hailing Europe's postwar economic prosperity and political amenity.

Japan, the United States, Canada, Britain, Italy and the European Community will join them in adopting the declaration during the summit.

In addition, the summiteers will adopt an economic declaration which will emphasize concerted efforts by North America, Western Europe and Japan to guide the global economy to a noninflationary and sustainable growth, Abe said.

Possible economic topics of the Bonn summit, he said, include fight against protectionism, America's high interest rates and overvalued dollar, Japan's huge current-account and trade surpluses and market access and Europe's structural rigidities and high unemployment rates.

Economic assistance to developing countries and famine-hit Africa have been mentioned as summit topics of mutual interest, Abe added.

The Western and Japanese leaders are also prepared to discuss the new Soviet leadership, arms control talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Middle East and Asian situation.

Abe leaves Tokyo Sunday for Finland, Norway and Austria before joining Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and International Trade and Industry Minister Keiji Murata in the West German capital Wednesday. "These three European countries have expressed a strong desire to strengthen political and economic relations with Japan," Abe said in the interview. "Japan can learn a lot from them" which border on the Soviet Union and yet are independent diplomatically, the foreign minister said.

Abe is the first Japanese Foreign Minister to visit Finland and Austria.

PENG ZHEN ON KOREA DIALOGUE, OTHER ISSUES

OW250605 Tokyo KYODO in English 0549 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO -- China's National People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Peng Zhen said Thursday China welcomes a dialogue between North and South Korea.

Peng also told a news conference at the National Press Club that he hoped China and Japan would cooperate to promote more contacts between the people of the divided nation. He said he hoped the two countries would achieve peaceful unification.

Turning to China's strained ties with Japan's Communist Party, Peng said he favors improved relations between the two parties. Peng, however, declined to discuss party relations because, he said, he is visiting Japan at the invitation of the Diet.

On China's relations with the Soviet Union, Peng said three obstacles are still blocking normalization of Sino-Soviet ties. However, he indicated that the withdrawal of Soviet support for Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea -- one of the obstacles China says is blocking Sino-Soviet ties -- could lead to better ties between the two countries.

JSP CONSIDERING SENDING MISSION TO SOUTH KOREA

OW241433 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party is studying the possibility of sending a delegation to South Korea this year to begin exchanges with the country, party sources said Wednesday.

The No. 1 opposition party has set about a full-scale review of its policy toward South Korea in response to recent moves toward rapprochement between North and South Korea.

The JSP was told by Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of North Korea's party daily NODONG SINMUN, who is visiting Japan at the JSP's invitation, that North Korea wishes to promote talks with South Korea and seek exchanges with the Japanese Government.

Kim has also told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that North Korean President Kim Il-song may meet his South Korean counterpart Chon Tu-hwan. The JSP intends to give North Korea details of the plan to form links with the South when JSP Secretary General Makoto Tanabe visits North Korea next month.

After JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi visited North Korea last September, the JSP became involved in heated debates about the review of its South Korea policy. The JSP leadership reiterated last December its insistence that tripartite peace talks involving North and South Korea and the United States or improvement in Japan-North Korea relations must come before the JSP begins exchanges with South Korea.

The JSP believes there is a good chance that North Korea-proposed parliamentary talks with South Korea will take place and that there may be a breakthrough toward tripartite talks. The JSP also believes Japan-North Korea relations may make remarkable progress after this summer.

VIETNAMESE RESISTANCE LEADER ASKS MORAL SUPPORT

OW250733 Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO -- Hoang Co Minh, chairman of the National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam, Thursday called for the "moral support" of other countries in the battle of his organization against the Vietnamese Government.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, Minh, a former admiral in the South Vietnamese Navy, said his organization, founded in April 1980 as the union of 38 different resistance groups, aims to overthrow the communist government through "winning the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese people," and not through guerrilla warfare.

Minh presented photographs of training of soldiers in the National United Front, but said no major armed resistance is planned, and that his group has neither received nor seeks military aid from other governments, aiming to avoid "bloodshed of our people."

The National United Front supports the cause of the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean alliance of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khmer Rouge, though they have "no high-level ties," Minh said.

The group has no association with former top South Vietnamese leaders but has almost 100 national committees of support to the resistance around the world, Minh said. Their activities include "denouncing Hanoi before world public opinion," rallying international understanding for the resistance, and fundraising. He stressed that "the problems of Vietnam is a world problem," saying that Soviet military bases in Da Nang and Cam Ranh are "dangerously tilting the balance of power in the Pacific region away from the free world."

Soviet military aid to Vietnam has increased to 1.5 to 2 billion dollars a year, Minh said. The Soviet Union has more than 20 warships including aircraft carriers and submarines armed with strategic weapons stationed in Cam Ranh Bay, and TU-16 bombers based in Vietnam have the capability to attack all six ASEAN capitals and U.S. military installations in the Pacific, Minh said.

Minh, who has lived in hiding in the jungles of Vietnam since returning from the U.S. in 1980, described the present situation in Vietnam as one of "a collapsed economy, a society in complete disarray, serious internal divisions and widespread political opposition."

SABURO TSUKAMOTO NAMED NEW DSP CHAIRMAN

OW200439 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO -- The leadership of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) Saturday agreed to name Saburo Tsukamoto as the new party chairman to head a new leadership line-up, ending a three-week power struggle triggered by the resignation of outgoing Chairman Ryosaku Sasaki.

The new leadership line-up was endorsed in "four-way" talks between Sasaki; Tsukamoto, currently DSP secretary general; Eiichi Nagasue, DSP Diet policy chairman and Keigo Ouchi, the secretary general-designate.

Party sources said Nagasue agreed to serve as DSP deputy chairman after wresting a commitment from the party leadership to remove the influence of "party elders." The term "party elders" refers specifically to former DSP Chairman Koichi Kasuga, who is believed to wield considerable power within the party through his position as "permanent adviser" with rights to sit at party executive committee meetings.

The new leadership line-up expected to be formally approved at the party convention next week.

Sasaki expressed his intention of resigning the party's top post on March 27 but plans to appoint Tsukamoto as party chairman and Ouchi as secretary general came under strong attack from Nagasue and his anti-Kasuga supporters. Both Tsukamoto and Ouchi are Kasuga's proteges, and party dissenters charge that the new party line-up would allow Kasuga to continue his influence within the party.

The "four-way" meeting was held after Tsukamoto and Nagasue had worked out a compromise in a meeting Friday night with two leaders of Domei, the 2.5 million-member Japanese confederation of labor and DSP's principal political backer.

FURTHER SPLIT IN TANAKA FACTION INDICATED

OW190431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0418 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO -- Another indication of a split in the Tanaka faction of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party emerged Friday as several junior dietman of the faction moved to form an intra-factional group opposed to Soseikai, a group recently formed by Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Keiwa Okuda, former posts and telecommunications minister, said he would call on fellow dietman belonging to former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's faction to inaugurate an intra-factional group aimed at checking the activities of Soseikai. Okuda said he and his supporters, mostly junior dietman, were planning to meet next week to clarify their stand vis-a-vis Soseikai.

The move came after the second meeting of Soseikai Thursday, attended by 49 Tanaka faction members. Attendance was well up from the first meeting's figure of 40.

Takeshita and his supporters emphasize that Soseikai is only a "study group" and that their allegiance to the bed-ridden former premier and LDP kingmaker remains unchanged. However, most LDP members believe that Soseikai is intended to boost Takeshita's power in the ruling party and groom him as a future LDP leader and prime minister.

'SLIM CHANCE' FOR TANAKA TO RESUME ACTIVITIES

OW231100 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, now recuperating from a stroke in a Tokyo hospital, has only a very "slim chance" of resuming political activities fully in the near future, according to a senior official of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP).

Tanaka's aides have said the 66-year-old ex-premier, leader of the largest LDP faction, has been getting better since his hospitalization in late February. In a speech at a Tokyo hotel, Masayuki Fujio, chief of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council, said where the Tanaka faction will be going will have a "great impact" on political developments in the future. The Tanaka group has a combined force of 121 members in the two houses of the Diet (parliament). Having helped Yasuhiro Nakasone assume the premiership, Tanaka is regarded as Japan's kingmaker, although he was convicted in the 500 million yen Lockheed payoff scandal, made public in 1976. Fujio did not say whether his comment on the prospect of Tanaka's recovery was his personal impression or was based on a doctor's diagnosis.

In the meantime, Tanaka's top secretary Shigezo Hayasaka said the former prime minister has started rehabilitation exercises using parallel bars in his hospital room. Tanaka is now taking meals at a table rather than in bed and is generally spending more time out of bed, Hayasaka added.

NEW MACHINERY IMPORT MEASURES TO BE ANNOUNCED

OW191031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0920 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO -- The government of prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will announce new measures to promote machinery imports next Thursday at a governmental trade conference, Ministry of International Trade and Industry officials said Friday.

Nakasone who chairs the trade conference has instructed its machinery import committee, led by Hitachi Ltd. Chairman Hirokichi Yoshiyama, to open a meeting next Tuesday to compile a report on ways to expand machinery imports, the officials said.

Meanwhile, MITI and its affiliated Japan External Trade Organization (Jetro) will hold a meeting in Amsterdam in late May to help promote European exports of machinery goods to Japan. The measures are being taken to expand Japan's machinery imports to calm down external criticism of its trade surpluses, including a record 33 billion dollars with the United States alone on a customs clearance basis in 1984, the officials said.

Machinery imports accounted for only 8.8 percent of Japan's total imports last year, while its machinery exports held a 72 percent share of total Japanese exports.

DPRK, USSR ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON KIM YONG-NAM VISIT

SK241152 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 24 Apr 85

[DPRK-USSR communique on the official visit to the Soviet Union by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister, from 16 to 23 April 1985 at the invitation of the USSR Government -- read by announcer]

[Text] DPRK-USSR communique:

Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister of the DPRK, made an official visit to the Soviet Union from 16 to 23 April. During the period of visit, the vice premier and foreign minister laid wreaths at the mausoleum of Lenin and the graves of unknown soldiers, and toured Moscow and the Georgian and Moldavia Soviet Socialist Republics.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met and had friendly talks with Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam. At the meeting, the vice premier and foreign minister conveyed a personal letter from Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, to Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song for sending the personal letter and asked [Kim Yong-nam] to convey his warm greetings and wishes to Comrade Kim Il-song.

During his visit to the Soviet Union, talks were held between Kim Yong-nam, vice premier of the State Administration Council and foreign minister of the DPRK, and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the USSR.

At the talks, held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, the two sides informed each other on the status of each country's socialist construction and exchanged opinions on further developing and strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and a series of international issues of common concern. The two sides reached an identity of views on all questions discussed in the course of the talks.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the fact that the DPRK and the USSR are steadily deepening and developing the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They stressed that the goodwill visit by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, to the Soviet Union in May 1984 and the talks between the leaders of Korea and the Soviet Union at that time are of decisive significance in constantly developing and strengthening these relations.

Contacts between the parties and cooperation and exchange between the two countries in the fields of politics, the economy, and culture, and in other fields are progressing successfully.

The two sides expressed the desire and will to also adhere, in the future, to the line agreed upon at the highest level last summer and to contribute to deepening and developing Korean-Soviet relations on an overall scale through joint efforts.

During the period of the visit, a treaty on the passage of the state border and a consular convention were signed between the DPRK and the USSR. These documents are conducive to maintaining the relations between the two countries and constantly expanding and developing them in the spirit of good-neighborliness, mutual respect of interests, and cooperation.

Both sides stressed the expansion and deepening of cooperation between the two countries in the field of international relations in conformity with their united efforts in the struggle for world peace and security.

Both sides expressed deep apprehensions over all the maneuvers of the imperialist aggression forces, particularly the United States and its allies, to intensify the nuclear arms race, militarize space, wreck the present military strategic balance, and secure military superiority, and over the tense situation created by these maneuvers. Both sides sternly denounced these maneuvers by the imperialist reactionaries and noted that there is no more important task than to prevent a nuclear holocaust, remove the danger of war, and safeguard peace at the present juncture.

In this connection, the need for unity among the socialist countries was stressed. The constructive foreign policy of the socialist countries, their close cooperation in the international arena, and their strenuous efforts to preserve peace are a reliable deterrent to new war preparations.

Peace is the essential demand of socialism. Both sides confirmed their determination to seek a peaceful policy as always; reject the imperialist and revanchist policy; and continue to struggle for arms reduction and disarmament, dissolution of military blocs, and a peaceful settlement of disputes and of acute problems in the situation.

The Korean side highly estimated the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw treaty nations to soundly develop the international situation, put an end to the arms race, oppose the militarization of the space, remove the danger of war, and restore the course of detente.

Full support was expressed to the Soviet stand at the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear armament now going on in Geneva.

The Soviet side highly appraised the efforts and peace initiatives of the WPK and the DPRK Government to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia and the world, and to realize the peaceful reunification of the country without interference by foreign forces and supported the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the proposal to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, and a new constructive proposal advanced at the fourth session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK to adopt a North-South joint declaration on nonaggression. Along with this, the Soviet Union rejected the attempt of the United States and the South Korean puppets for cross recognition of the North and South and the simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations in order to fabricate two Koreas, and demanded an immediate end to the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Both sides demanded that the United States give up its maneuvers for aggression and war against the DPRK and withdraw its troops from South Korea, taking along all means of war, including nuclear weapons. In this regard, the two sides emphasized that the Korean-Soviet treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance signed in 1961 is of weighty significance in strengthening relations between the two countries, in preserving peace in the Far East, and checking the maneuvers of the imperialists and revanchist forces for aggression in this region, and expressed their determination to firmly discharge the commitments laid down in the treaty.

On the threshold of the 40th anniversaries of victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism and the liberation of Korea, both sides noted that the imperialists' attempt to revise the political summation of World War II and reexamine the already fixed territorial reality in international documents must not be allowed.

The two sides pointed out the danger of undisguised U.S. hegemonist maneuvers to turn Asia and the Pacific region into another theater of military and political confrontation against the socialist countries and sternly condemned the U.S. war preparations in the Far East, Japan's remilitarization, deployment of nuclear weapons there, and the scheme to frame up another NATO-type military alliance in this region by inveigling Japan and the South Korean puppets into it.

Along with this, they noted that the continuous U.S. military occupation of South Korea, the augmentation of U.S. troops there, the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise on and around the Korean peninsula which are growing in scale annually and the strengthening of the U.S. military actions in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean pose a direct threat to all countries in this region.

Both sides supported in unison the efforts of the socialist countries to strengthen peace and security in Asia and create an atmosphere of trust and cooperation among the countries in this region.

Touching on the positive fact that relations between the USSR and the PRC are being rejuvenated, the two sides expressed the firm belief that the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations would be conducive to the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries, to peace, and to the strengthening of the world's socialist forces.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for freedom, independence, and territorial integrity.

Both sides unanimously and sternly denounced international arbitrariness, state terrorism, and big-stick policy resorted to by the imperialists and their stooges in all parts of the world. [Pyongyang KCNA in English at 1028 GMT on 24 April renders this sentence: Both sides vehemently denounced the international arbitrariness... (omitting "unanimously")]

Both sides extended full support and encouragement to the antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving movement growing in many countries of Asia, Europe, and the world.

They pointed out the contribution of the nonaligned countries to the struggle to consolidate peace, oppose the arms race, and establish economic relations on a fair democratic basis. In this regard, both sides highly estimated the activities of India, the present chairman state of the Nonaligned Movement.

Both sides noted that the talks held this time will contribute to further consolidating friendship and effective cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Upon authorization of the DPRK Government, the vice premier and foreign minister invited Andrey Andreyvich Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, to pay an official visit to the DPRK. This invitation was accepted with gratitude.

LEADERSHIP MARKS KPA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK250555 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The central report meeting to mark the 53d anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA, our party's revolutionary armed forces, was held splendidly yesterday at the 8 February Hall of Culture.

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Bureau Presidium of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Ho Tam, O Kuk-yol, Choe Yong-nim, Kim Hwan, Paek Hak-nim and So Yun-sok, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrades Kim Chung-nin, An Sung-lak, Chon Pyong-ho, Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki, Hong Song-yong, Kim Pik-sin, Chong Kyong-hui, and Kim Kang-hwan, alternate members of the Political Bureau; Ho Chong-suk, So Kwan-hui, and Chae Hui-chong, secretaries of the party Central Committee; generals of the KPA and the Korean People's Security Forces; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters; and heroes of the Republic and model combat fighters appeared on the rostrum.

KIM CHONG-IL HOSTS DINNER FOR PRC VISITORS

SK250034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0025 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on April 24 arranged a dinner for Comrade Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his entourage on a visit to our country.

Invited there were Zong Kewen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, and his embassy officials.

Present there were Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member and first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

The dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

KIM YONG-NAM ARRIVES IN WARSAW 23 APRIL

SK250039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0020 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA) — Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Warsaw Tuesday for a visit to the Polish People's Republic.

The foreign minister and his group were met at the airport by Comrade Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, and officials concerned. Korean ambassador to Poland was also present at the airport.

TRADE DELEGATION RECEIVED BY YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT

SK250412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, on April 22 met the trade union delegation of our country headed by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

The head of the delegation conveyed warm regards of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Comrade Ali Sukrija and the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Comrade Ali Sukrija expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey most wholehearted greetings of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and himself to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Referring to the friendly and cooperative relations between Yugoslavia and Korea, he said that the Yugoslav visit of respected Comrade President Kim Il-song last year marked a very important occasion in expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and two parties on to a new stage. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the state leadership and the entire Yugoslav people fully support all the proposals and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country and express firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for it, he stressed. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

GROUP SUPPORTS PARLIAMENTARY TALKS PROPOSAL

SK231027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA) -- The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea calls upon the governments, political parties, parliaments and social organisations of all countries and all the progressive and peaceloving forces fighting for peace, justice and national independence to launch a campaign for the realisation of North-South parliamentary talks for peace in Korea, in Asia and the rest of the world.

So says the Liaison Committee in an appeal to the governments, political parties, parliaments and social organisations of all countries and the world's peaceloving people which was published on April 11 in support of the DPRK's proposal on holding North-South parliamentary talks. The appeal says:

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea fully supports the step taken by the DPRK for detente and peace in Korea and expresses its resolve to widely introduce and propagandize it internationally. We ardently hope that the South Korean National Assembly will respond affirmatively to the DPRK's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks. We appeal to the national support committees of all countries to widely introduce and propagandize the DPRK's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT TO U.S. OF CHON TU-HWAN

Chon Departure Statement

SK250157 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Apr 85 p 4

["Unofficial translation" of statement made by President Chon Tu-hwan at Kimpo International Airport on 24 April]

[Text] Today at the invitation of President Reagan I embark on my official visit to Washington, for the second time. My first such visit to the United States four years ago, after the inauguration of new administrations in Seoul and in Washington, sent a clear signal that a new era had begun to unfold in the relations between the two countries.

As all of you are well aware, in the recent general elections, we renewed our national determination to pursue continued stability and development and pledged to create a new chapter in history. In the meantime, the United States has also striven to continue to build a great society through the reelection of President Reagan.

My visit to the United States at this important juncture will provide an opportunity for our two countries to reaffirm our traditional ties of friendship and at the same time lay a stepping stone through the 1980s on which our mature partnership of mutual trust can move forward.

In retrospect, the Republic of Korea and the United States have over the past century built an unparalleled strong tradition of friendship and solid alliance based on common pursuit of freedom, peace and welfare. Our two countries have set a good example of true neighborliness by standing solidly together during ordeals and adversities. We could do so because of our strong, common beliefs.

Entering the second century of diplomatic relations, our two countries are filled with renewed expectations for the 2000s. The time is now ripe for us to develop a more substantial and productive relationship based on mutual respect and understanding. By doing so, we can together bring the new era of cooperation into full bloom.

In particular, the international situation of the 1980s characterized by numerous upheavals and chaos has increased the need for the consolidation of a long-term mature relationship. Moreover, the rapidly changing environment surrounding the Korean peninsula requires greater efforts to secure peace and stability. The maintenance of peace and stability is an immense task that requires initiative and devotion. In this context, we must take the initiative in coping with our circumstances and creating a new century of reconciliation and prosperity.

In response to such demands, I will have a candid exchange of views with President Reagan. We will share a common understanding of the international situation and reconfirm the U.S. support for our initiatives to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula as well as our determination to make joint efforts in this direction. We will also discuss ways to strengthen our cooperation for the peace and stability of Northeast Asia.

In addition, I will meet various other American leaders and have conversations with them to promote our common interests. I will also meet Korean residents in the United States and encourage them to continue to demonstrate the self-confidence and other strengths of the Korean people as they find their way to succeed in the American communities.

Bearing in mind the significance of this visit to the United States, I will do my best to make it a success as well as a rewarding experience. I would like to conclude my remarks by expressing again my gratitude to you, my fellow citizens, for your warm support and encouragement as I depart for the United States.

NKDP Head Sees off Chon

SK250228 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] president Yi Min-u participated in an airport ceremony yesterday held to send off President Chon Tu-hwan on his trip to the United States. On Tuesday, Yi told reporters that he would not be able to go there because of his prior appointment with someone, but spokesman Hong Sa-tok said, "Yi cancelled his appointment to attend the airport ceremony." NDP [New Korea Democratic Party] secretary-general Yi Taek-ton and floor leader Kim Tong-yong were present at the ceremony along with their counterparts of the ruling party, although the new parliament has not yet opened because of conflicts.

Meanwhile, the NDP formed a nine member committee to look into a week-long labor dispute at a Daewoo Motor Co. Plant in Pupyong, Incheon City. The committee is to be headed by six-term lawmaker Kim Chai-kwang.

Arrival in Los Angeles

SK250115 Seoul YONHAP in English 0058 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Los Angeles, April 24 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan, accompanied by first lady Yi Sun-cha and an 18-member entourage, arrived here Wednesday to start his six-day visit to the United States.

Upon landing at Los Angeles International Airport at 10:50 a.m. (3:50 a.m. Thursday KTS), President Chon Tu-hwan was greeted by Pat Russel, speaker of the City Council, and many Korean residents. Later in the day, the president hosted a reception at the Century Plaza Hotel for about 400 people from the Korean communities here and in the Midwest.

Addressing the participants at the reception, President Chon said, "The general election last February was held in an orderly and enthusiastic manner. This, I believe, has provided a valuable basis for democracy." He also said, "I am convinced that a peaceful change of government as well as the protection and development of democracy can be achieved as long as we have wisdom and determination to resolve all problems through dialogue and compromise, and to overcome all difficulties with endurance and unity."

"I believe we should concentrate our efforts on bringing to an end the 40-year-old confrontation with North Korea," the president said, and emphasized that the only viable solution to this self-inflicted misery is for the South and the North to recognize each other's existing political system and social institutions and to promote an atmosphere of reconciliation and trust. "To insure the future prosperity of our nation, nothing is more important than to prevent the recurrence of war which would turn every hope and dream into dust and ashes," he said.

He went on to say that "It is in this context that I am continuing, with patience and perseverance, efforts to realize a meeting with the top leader of North Korea and the establishment of resident liaison missions in Seoul and Pyongyang."

Pointing out that Korean residents in the United States are continuously enhancing their political and economic status and that they are fulfilling increasingly diversified roles, Chon said that "I am convinced that the success of the Korean community is due your diligence and other outstanding qualities."

"I would like to take this opportunity to cordially ask you to continue to do your best in whatever undertakings you are engaged in," the president said. "Your personal achievement will contribute not only to American society but ultimately to the development of your homeland."

On Friday, President Chon will hold a summit conference with President Ronald Reagan at the White House to discuss bilateral Korean-U.S. relations, including the U.S. security commitment to Korean and the political situation in Northeast Asia.

CPD Expresses 'Concern'

SK250008 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] In a statement adopted at a joint meeting between the Guidance Committee and the Standing Management Committee on 24 April, the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD] noted that "We express deep concern over and interest in President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States, and direct our attention to the results of the talks."

The CPD also said that "We oppose any economic measures which enforces disadvantages on the Korean people, who are suffering from extreme economic stagnation."

U.S. OFFICIAL ON READINESS FOR CONTACT WITH NORTH

SK250320 Seoul KYONGYANG SINMUN in Korean 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by KYONGYANG SINMUN Washington correspondent Song Tae-ho]

[Text] In connection with the expanded relations between Korea and Communist China in recent years, a high-ranking U.S. State Department official revealed on 23 April that the U.S. Government is closely discussing, with the Korean Government and the Japanese side, the issue of making contact with North Korea.

Making such a remark during a briefing on President Chon's visit to the United States, this official stressed that the United States has not make contact with North Korea up to this point, and that the measures relating to such a question should be reviewed carefully. He also pointed out that the most important issue concerning this question is the advance in direct contact between North and South Korea.

He noted that it is the U.S. idea that a certain balanced measure should be taken in contacts between Korea and China and the Soviet Union, and between North Korea and the United States and Japan. He added that this means that the United States and Japan should **not show** any move that does not correspond to such a balance toward North Korea.

He welcomed the indirect contacts between Korea and Communist China which have been expanded in recent years. He said that contacts were held between high-ranking officials of Japan and North Korea.

Such remarks by the high-ranking U.S. official are construed to be an indication of the possibility that the United States will review the issue of making contact with North Korea in the event that contact is expanded and normalized between Korea and the Soviet Union.

He stated that everyone has been skeptical about Kim Il-song. However, any government and any leader may change their attitudes. Therefore, if North Korea shows a constructive change, the United States is ready to take a progressive attitude.

The visit to the United States at an early stage of President Reagan's second term by President Chon Tu-hwan, who visited Washington in February 1981 as the first state guest after President Reagan assumed office, is an occasion to confirm the importance of the relations between the two countries.

KIM CHONG-IL 'UPHELD IN SUPREME POST OF PARTY, STATE'

SK250255 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by CHOSON ILBO Tokyo correspondent Kim Yun-kon]

[Text] On the morning of 25 April, the ASAHI SHIMBUN reported that Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the North Korean party, revealed on 24 April that Kim Chong-il was "upheld in the supreme post of the party and the state."

In an exclusive 3-hour interview with ASAHI SHIMBUN reporters in Pyongyang, Ho was quoted as saying "Kim Chong-il was upheld in that position with the support of the people for his uncommon wisdom and outstanding leadership."

This paper, however, reported that Ho Tam confirmed that Kim Il-song is still holding the highest post as "the president of the state" and "general secretary of the party." Nevertheless, this paper interpreted the expression used by Ho Tam, a high-ranking official in North Korea -- that Kim Chong-il holds the supreme post of the party and the state -- as an indication that Kim Chong-il has already begun activities as the successor to Kim Il-song.

KIM KI-NAM CITED ON POSSIBILITY OF N-S SUMMIT

SK250456 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by CHUNGANG ILBO Tokyo correspondent Sin Song-sun]

[Text] In a 23 April interview with Japan's KYODO news agency, Kim Ki-nam, responsible editor of North Korea's NODONG SINMUN and member of the party Central Committee, who is now visiting Japan, said that there is a possibility of talks between the highest responsible persons in North and South Korea, thus attracting the people's attention. Kim was quoted as saying, in response to a question concerning whether Kim Il-song really wants to have talks with President Chon Tu-hwan, that "one may so understand."

South Korea proposed talks between the highest responsible persons in North and South Korea in 1981.

After an hour long joint interview, Kim held a 10-minute individual discussion with each press organization in Japan. Thus, his interview proceeded in an unusual manner.

In the interview that day, Kim claimed that "sports talks are a different issue from the holding of the Olympics," even while stressing holding North-South dialogue. Thus, he revealed that North Korea's position of opposing the 1988 Seoul Olympics has not changed. On the other hand, Kim revealed that Kim Chong-il will visit the Soviet Union within this year, thus suggesting the possibility that the Soviet Union officially recognizes him as the successor to Kim Il-song.

DAEWOO AUTO WORKERS END SIT-IN, ACCEPT WAGE OFFER

SK250150 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] Incheon -- About 300 employees of the Daewoo Motor Co.'s Pupyong plant yesterday ended its nine-day-old strike after accepting the company-offered wage increase. The strikers, mostly production-line workers, dispersed last night after voluntarily removing barricades which they had set up at their sit-in place on the third floor of the plants's research institute.

The company agreed to give an eight percent increase in base salary, and another 4.1 percent hike in allowances effective this month, and another 50 percent raise in the base salary beginning June or July, the company officials said. The leaders of the sit-in protest had demanded a promise from the company that it would not fire the employees engaged in the wage protest. The plant has already resumed the delivery of trucks and sedans to its customers.

In the meantime, Incheon police Tuesday arrested a 28-year-old man who allegedly incited workers to initially call the strike. Police said that Son Kyong-pyong who once worked in the plant was suspected of instigating about 300 unionized workers to stage a sit-in in the technical research room of the plant's main building last Friday.

FIRMS URGED TO CHECK EMPLOYEES' BACKGROUNDS

SK250152 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Labor Affairs yesterday instructed its branch offices across the country to thoroughly check the academic and other personal backgrounds of new employees of industrial companies to help forestall labor disputes.

A ministry spokesman said maximum efforts are needed to help labor and management solve any disputes through dialogue and see to it that low wages will be phased out at the earliest possible date. The ministry instruction apparently came in reference to sabotage at the Pupyong plant of the Daewoo Motor Co.

The spokesman noted it is regrettable that some employees resort to illegal collective action rather than dialogue between labor and management to achieve their goals for the improvement of working conditions. He expressed worry that some workers who were employed by concealing their academic backgrounds or members of the Urban Industrial Mission are playing a leading role in spurring other workers to take collective action to achieve their demands. The spokesman said the ministry encouraged enterprises to have "sincere dialogue with the disguised employees" to prevent them from leading illegal collective action at workplaces.

According to ministry statistics, a total of 104 people, most of them college graduates, were employed at 53 companies last year after disguising their academic backgrounds. At present, 36 people with higher educational backgrounds are employed at 24 workplaces, mostly as manual workers, they showed.

The ministry encouraged enterprises not to dismiss those who have cheated on their educational backgrounds, but to try to provide them with jobs suitable to their education and ability. When they engage in illegal activities at their workplaces, however, the ministry will take legal actions against them according to the laws, the spokesman said.

GOVERNMENT TO RELAX PUNISHMENT OF DEMONSTRATORS

SK250121 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The government was learned to have relaxed its policy on the punishment of student demonstrators to help them properly guided by universities and colleges. According to a source, the criminal punishment will be restrained except on leading agitators or violent demonstrators using Molotov cocktails. Unlike the past, the source revealed, only masterminds and those with detention records will be referred to summary trial. In line with the lenient measures, respective schools will have more latitude to discipline the students involved in various rallies.

Such inter-ministerial government positions were learned to have been presented by Education Minister Son Chae-sok on Tuesday in his meeting with presidents of four major Seoul universities. The four are Seoul National University, Korea, Yonsei and Songgyungwan Universities, which are regarded as major "force" of student movements.

Ministry officials said there have been no change in the basic government stance of seeking solution to campus problems being the responsibility of respective schools.

Recently, students taken by the police in connection with violent demonstrations were simply given a tour of the Han River to see how the river is being developed.

PROTESTERS HURL STONES AT ROK-U.S. JOINT BANK

SK250122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul police yesterday released, with admonitions, all of the 26 members of a Christian farmers' organization who staged demonstrations at the U.S. Embassy Monday and Tuesday with regard to American agricultural and livestock exports to Korea.

The demonstration on Tuesday was one of the two incidents involving the United States. About 170 college students held demonstrations in front of the Koram Bank's Chonho-dong, Sinsol-dong and Yongdungpo branches in the evening. They hurled stones at the buildings breaking at least eight windowpanes. The bank is a joint venture between Korean financial conglomerates and the Bank of America.

Police said they have stepped up security around American-invested establishments in the capital area.

MEETING IN PHNOM PENH MARKS LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

BK221612 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] A solemn meeting was held at Tonle Bassac festival hall at 0800 on 22 April to mark the 115th birthday of the great Lenin -- 22 April 1870-22 April 1985 -- with the participation of many cadres, employees, and workers of various ministries, offices, and mass organizations, representatives of Buddhist monks, intellectuals, and ethnic groups.

Present in the presidium on the occasion were Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Central Organization Department; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Comrade Chan Phin, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and minister of home and foreign trade; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and female Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission. On the Soviet side, Yuriy Ivanovich Razdukhov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Cambodia, was also present in the presidium. Also attending the meeting were many comrade leaders of state institutions, the front, and mass organizations. The presence of many comrade ambassadors, charge d'affaires, and representatives of various friendly countries to Cambodia, Soviet experts, and foreign guests was also noted.

In his opening speech, Comrade Say Phuthang detailed the biography and activities of the great Lenin, who was the marvelous son of the Soviet Union, an eminent revolutionary, the founder of the CPSU, a famous and genuine leader of the proletariat, and the founder of a path of truth and justice for humanity throughout the world. By implementing the brilliant principles of the great Lenin, the workers and peoples of the three countries -- Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos -- united and fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trench and won the brilliant victories over the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists, the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing Chinese expansionist-hegemonists, and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackeys of the Beijing Chinese. After discussing the great victories of the Cambodian revolution during the past 6 years, the comrade expressed his strong support for all important peace initiatives of the socialist community, particularly the recent peace proposal of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for world peace and life of mankind on earth.

In response, Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Razdukhov recalled the ideas and achievements of Comrade Lenin, who implemented and adjusted Marxism in accordance with the situation of the revolution. Great Lenin was the famous leader in founding and leading the party, as well as in directing the struggle movement of the Soviet workers and people in toppling tsarism, the state power of the aristocrats and the capitalists, and in destroying the war of aggression of the Hitler fascists. Concurrently, the comrade ambassador also stressed that at present, the party, Government, and people of the USSR have implemented the leading ideas and the ideals of the great Lenin.

Say Phuthang Speech

BK230615 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Speech by Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Central Organization Department, at 22 April meeting in Phnom Penh to mark Lenin's birthday -- recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the KPRP, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and KUFNCD National Council, and the Cambodian people throughout the country, we would like to express sentiments of profound gratitude to the immense deeds of the great Lenin, whose ideas have set up a path of truth and justice for mankind. The great Lenin, an eminent son of the USSR, is a great scholar, a renowned and genuine leader of the proletariat. He is a vigorous revolutionary and the founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the first socialist state in the world. The great policy left by Lenin is a vivid example to every revolutionary in carrying out revolutionary tasks as well as in daily life. The great Lenin initiated and improved the historic socialist doctrine of Karl Marx. This has been disseminated throughout the world and has resulted in the formation of a powerful and firm socialist community.

Currently Lenin's heroism and correctness have emerged clearly following the activities of various revolutionary movements throughout the world to build developed and progressive socialism in their countries. Clearly understanding the great Lenin's ideas -- according to which revolutionary movements should pool their resources and coordinate their activities -- the revolutionary movements in the three countries of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos have been expanded and strengthened. They have fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trench and pooled their strength in fighting against common enemies to defend their respective national independence. Their firm national unity, combined with precious international solidarity, has dealt a shameful defeat to the strategy and every form of maneuver of the enemies.

By following the correct path of the great Lenin during the past 6 years, the Cambodian revolution has not only been revived but also lived in a progressive and firm situation. We have scored great victories in every field in building and defending our fatherland, in particular our military successes during the 1984-1985 dry season. Our revolutionary forces have smashed the enemies' major bases along the Cambodian-Thai border. The fact that we took complete control of the situation testifies to the strengthening of the Cambodian revolutionary forces, which are on the offensive. From this success along the border, the movement to win back misled compatriots still among the enemy ranks has also made good progress. The great victories scored by the Cambodian revolution is the result of the great Lenin's ideas. Lenin was the founder of scientific socialism and an eminent leader of the working class. He has greatly contributed to the strength of our proletarian internationalist solidarity. The solidarity among Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and fraternal socialist countries is the result of sacrifices in flesh and blood of many generations of Cambodian children under the correct leadership of the genuine Marxist-Leninist Party. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, the PRK maintains its unswerving stand to respect neighboring countries' independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and wishes to coexist peacefully and cooperatively with its neighboring countries. We welcome every initiative of countries in the region [words indistinct]; with Thailand in particular, we desire to have a border of peace and friendship. We are always ready to carry out goodwill activities for the benefit of Cambodia and Thailand. However, we are also ready to oppose every activity to sustain and strengthen the forces of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other Cambodian reactionaries to violate Cambodia's territorial integrity and to destroy the Cambodian people's way of life.

We vigorously welcome every major peace initiative of socialist countries, in particular the recent proposal by Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union for world peace and the survival of mankind. [words indistinct] The example of Lenin's untiring struggle and sacrifice for the happiness of workers and a clean way of life and his modesty are engraved in the hearts of every revolutionary. Each one of us will strive to further heighten Lenin's brilliant ideas, that is to strengthen the relations of solidarity [words indistinct] break every enemy maneuver to destroy our revolution's gains. We would like to express our profound gratitude to the party, Government, and people of the fraternal Soviet Union for their material, moral, and technical assistance in the cause of Cambodia's just struggle.

Long live immortal Marxism-Leninism!

Long live brilliant proletarian internationalism!

Long live the everlasting relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between Cambodia and the Soviet Union!

Long live the PRK! [applause]

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN PHNOM PENH

FL241858 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1809 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca arrived today in Cambodia on an official friendly visit. Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, welcomed the Cuban foreign minister at the Phnom Penh airport.

BULGARIAN COOPERATION DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

BK230720 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] On 22 April, a delegation of the Bulgarian intergovernmental commission led by Comrade Yanko Marko, minister of forests and forest industry and head of the Bulgaria-Cambodia Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, arrived for an official friendship visit to the PRK.

Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were, among others, Comrade Kong Sam-ol, agriculture minister and chairman of the Cambodia-Bulgaria Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, and many other cadres. Comrade Lyuden Damyanov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the PRK, was also present to greet the delegation.

HUN SEN SPEAKS AT HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY MEETING

BK040709 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The KUFNCD organized a grand meeting at 0800 on 4 April at the Bassac theater hall in Phnom Penh to mark the 40th National Day of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Present in the presidium of the meeting on the Cambodian side were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; female Comrade Men San-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Sim Ka, member of the party Central Committee and minister in charge of the Committee for the Control of the State Affairs; Comrade Chheng Phon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of information and culture; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the PRK-SRV Friendship Association; Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee; and, on the Hungarian side, Comrade Lajos Karsai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the PRK. Also present on the occasion were the comrade leaders of ministries, departments, mass organizations, factories, and enterprises; a large number of representatives of cadres, personnel, workers, monks, and ethnic minorities; and the comrade ambassadors and embassy personnel of various friendly countries in Cambodia.

In his opening speech, Comrade Hun Sen highly valued the Hungarian people's struggle, waged under the talented and correct leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and with the support and assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community, over the past 40 years and their success in building new, progressive socialist men,

Comrade Hun Sen thanked the Hungarian party, Government, and people for supporting the Cambodian revolutionary cause. He also spoke on the Cambodian situation, saying that the growth of and victories scored by the KPRAF have created favorable conditions for us to fully carry out the promise on the annual withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia -- of which the fourth is being carried out.

In his reply, Comrade Lajos Karsai expressed warm salutations to the Cambodian party, Government, and people for joining and organizing this meeting to mark the 40th National Day of the Hungarian People's Republic. The comrade added the Hungarian People's Republic, together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, in its foreign policy has always desired to make its active contributions in reducing international tension and ending the arms race for the sake of world peace. At the same time, the comrade spoke on the domestic and foreign policies of socialist Hungary as defined in the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

VODK: SRV CONVOY HIT BY MINES IN KOMPONG THOM

BK240254 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] On 20 April, a Vietnamese convoy was destroyed by our mines near the rubber plantation east of O Pou, on Route 12, Kompong Thom battlefield. Eight trucks were destroyed, three Vietnamese soldiers were killed, and three others wounded. We destroyed four AK's, a tank of gasoline, and some war material and seized some

LENIN'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN VIENTIANE

Phoumi Vongvichit Opens Exhibition

BK201032 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 20 (KPL) -- A photo exhibition in honour of the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birthday and the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism was opened here yesterday by the Lao Committee for Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Victory Over Hitlerite Fascism in conjunction with the Lenin Central Museum, the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association and the Ministry of Culture.

Present at the opening ceremony were Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the Lao Committee for Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Victory Over Hitlerite Fascism, and other senior officials. Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organizations in Laos were also present.

On this occasion, Pheli Khounlaleuk, deputy-minister of culture, and Vladimir Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador to Laos, highlighted the solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and peace-loving people in the world. They also stressed on the need to promote the struggle against the arms race for peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the world as a whole, and for the great triumph of Marxism-Leninism, socialism, and communism.

Attends Rally

BK231257 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 23 (KPL) -- The Lao party and people will resolutely engage in the revolutionary struggle under the victorious banner of the great Lenin. This statement was pronounced by Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng, member of the party CC, minister, at a 1,000-strong mass rally held here yesterday in honour of the 115th birthday of V.I. Lenin and the 40th of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism.

Among those present at the rally were Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and also president of the Committee for Celebration of the Anniversary, and other senior officials. Also in attendance were Vladimir Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador, and other diplomatic envoys of socialist countries in Laos.

Speaking to the gathering, Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng recapitulated the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Soviet people under the talented leadership of great Lenin. V.I. Lenin is no more, but his theory and ideology are always with us. Wherever revolutionary movements are guided by Marxism-Leninism, they are bound to be victorious, said the speaker.

K. Sai-gnaseng, on behalf of the party members and the entire Lao people, pledged to do his best to study and apply Marxism-Leninism and the guidelines of the LPRP and successfully carry out the resolution of the third party congress in salutation of the 10th National Day of the Lao PDR. "At the same time, we will strive to enhance the unity among our people, and our special solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Kampuchea.

"We will also develop out great friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries and peace-loving people in the world," said K. Sai-gnaseng. "We will actively contribute to the struggle against the arms race and the holocaust of a nuclear war, for peace, stability in Southeast Asia and the world," he stressed.

On behalf of the party CC, the Government and people of Laos, K. Sai-gnaseng expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union, the socialist community, the international communists and working people for their genuine support to the Lao revolution.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN RECEIVES BULGARIAN DELEGATION

BK201024 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 20 (OANA-KPL) -- Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday Yanko Markov, minister of forestry and forestry industry and president of the Bulgarian-Lao Co-operation Committee, on a current visit here.

Nouhak Phoumsavan warmly welcomed the Bulgarian delegation on its visit here and the success of the sixth session of the Lao-Bulgarian Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation. This success, he said, would contribute to further developing the fraternal friendly relations between the two parties, governments and peoples.

Later, in the evening of the same day, a protocol on the sixth session of the Lao-Bulgarian Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed here between the Lao and Bulgarian delegates. The protocol provides for closer cooperation between the two countries in the forestry, industry, mining, and other scientific and technical fields. The two sides also signed an agreement on trade and payment for 1985.

Signatories to these documents were Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry and also president of the Lao-Bulgarian Co-operation Committee, and Yanko Markov, minister of forestry and forestry industry and president of the Bulgarian-Lao Co-operation Committee.

Delegation Departs

BK221426 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 22 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian-Lao Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation led by its President Yanko Markov, minister of forestry and forestry industry, left here on April 20 after attending the sixth session of the commission.

Seeing the delegation off at Wattai airport were Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, president of the Lao-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and other senior Lao officials. Todor Tsvetanov Netsov, Bulgarian ambassador to Laos, was also present.

'INTRUDING' SRV SOLDIERS DRIVEN INTO CAMBODIA

BK250931 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 25 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Prachin Buri -- Intruding Vietnamese soldiers yesterday clashed with a platoon of Border Patrol Police in Tambon Thap Sadet in Ta Phraya District before being repulsed back into Kampuchea, police said.

The intruders were believed to have suffered some casualties while retreating. None was reported on the Thai side which was under the command of Pol Sub-Lt Banchongsak Suriyakun.

VIETNAM USES HELICOPTER IN 'ACT OF PIRACY'

BK250933 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 25 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Vietnam has used a helicopter to conduct an act of piracy against a Thai trawler in international waters, the Royal Thai Navy charged this morning.

Navy Spokesman Rear Admiral Sukchai Kaeochinda told a press conference at the Supreme Command today that Vietnam had used a helicopter to support a gunboat in an attack on a Thai trawler recently that left three Thai crewmen dead.

He said the Thai trawler -- the Sarawadi 10 -- was cruising some 200 nautical miles off the coast of Songkhla on February 18 when it came under attack that night from a Vietnamese gunboat, believed to have been a modified Thai fishing boat.

The Vietnamese crew of 15 opened fire with M16 assault rifles instantly killing the skipper Oem Sisamai and two crew members, he added.

The Vietnamese gunboat then pulled alongside the Sarawadi 10 and the Vietnamese crewmen jumped on board.

While the Vietnamese were on board, a helicopter hovered overhead throwing a light on the Thai trawler, he said.

The Vietnamese made off with valuables and other communications equipment worth about 320,000 bhat, he added.

The attack was witnessed by three Thai fishing trawlers cruising nearby that received SOS messages from the Sarawadi 10.

But the Kitcharoen 21, Loetprachak 2 and Nopphakit fled, fearing they would be attacked too, he said.

He said the engine of the Sarawadi 10 broke down and survivors had to drift on the high seas for six days before it was rescued by another trawler, the Sarawadi 9, and pulled to the Songkhla coast.

"This incident dispels earlier accusations that Thais were engaged in piracy," he said.

MEETING MARKS BANDUNG CONFERENCE ANNIVERSARY

OW241942 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- A grand meeting was jointly held at the municipal theatre here this evening by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, the Vietnam AAPSO Committee and the Vietnam Peace Committee, to mark the 30th anniversary of the historic Bandung Conference.

The presidium of the meeting included Dong Sy Nguyen, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; Tran Danh Tuyen, president of the Vietnam AAPSO Committee, Phan Huy Thong, vice-president of the Vietnam Peace Committee, Phan Hien, minister of justice, Phung The Tai, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, Nguyen Duy Nien, assistant to the foreign minister, and representatives of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Vietnam Women's Union.

Indonesian Ambassador Prasetyo Pujo was also present on the presidium. Many members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations here attended the meeting.

Prof. Hoang Minh Giam delivered a speech hearing out the magnitude and important significance of the Bandung Conference -- a symbol of the solidarity of Asian, African and Latin American nations in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

LEADERS ATTEND NGUYEN DUY TRINH FUNERAL

OW241953 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- The memorial and burial services for former Vietnamese Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh were solemnly held here today with full state honours. The memorial ceremony began at 08.30 (Hanoi time) in the presence of Pham Hung, Vo Chi Cong, Chu Huy Man, Van Tien Dung, Vo Van Kiet, Nguyen Duc Tam, Nguyen Co Thach, Nguyen Lam, Le Quang Dao, Hoang Tung, Le Thanh Nghi and many other party, state and front leaders. It was attended by Nguyen Ky Cam, secretary of the party committee of Nghe Tinh, the native province of the deceased, Le Van Luong, secretary of Hanoi's party committee, and large numbers of representatives of public offices and mass organizations here and in other localities.

Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, head of the committee for the funeral, read the funeral oration of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the Fatherland Front Central Committee. Vo Chi Cong said:

"For nearly 60 years of his revolutionary activity, including 30 years as a member of the party Central Committee, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, and as vice-premier, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh had displayed all his energy and mind to, together with the party Central Committee, lead the Vietnamese people's revolution for national liberation and socialist construction, he was awarded the Gold Star Order, the highest decoration of our party and state."

Vo Chi Cong expressed the boundless grief of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the Fatherland Front Central Committee over this loss and extended the deepest condolences to the bereaved family.

The burial ceremony was held at the Mai Dich Cemetery, which was attended by Vo Chi Cong, Chu Huy Man, Nguyen Duc Tam, Nguyen Co Thach and many other party and state leaders.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

OW231930 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 23 -- A Vietnamese National Assembly delegation led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho arrived in Moscow yesterday on an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

It was welcomed at the airport, by L.N. Tolkunov, member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet of the Union of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and representatives of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee's International Department and the Foreign Ministry.

Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires a.i. Nguyen Van Quang and many staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy in Moscow were also present.

GDR PARTY DELEGATIONS MEET OFFICIALS, TOUR SRV

OW242001 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- A delegation of the International Relations Department of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D) Central Committee led by Genter Sieber, member of the party Central Committee and head of the department, paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from April 16-24, at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

While in Vietnam, the delegation paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, visited the late president's residence and office here.

It held talks with a delegation of the International Department of the C.P.V.C.C headed by Vu Quang, member of the C.P.V.C.C and head of its International Department, in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual trust and understanding. It had working sessions with the Ho Chi Minh City's party committee and the party committee of Dong Nai Province, and visited various economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power project in Ha Son Binh Province.

It was received on April 23 by Le Quang Dao, secretary of the C.P.V.C.C. Present at the reception were Vu Quang and German Ambassador to Vietnam Hermann Schwiesau.

A delegation of the Education Department of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D) Central Committee led by (?Rudolf) Schlager, deputy head of the department, visited Vietnam from April 17-24 as guests of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

While here, the delegation paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, and visited the late president's home and office.

It was warmly received by Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the Committee's Department for Science and Education and had working sessions with this department, the Ministry of Education and a number of educational establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

ECONOMIC INSTITUTE DELEGATION VISITS GDR

OW240959 Hanoi VNA in English 0733 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Institute of Economic Research and Management led by its Director Nguyen Van Tran has visited the German Democratic Republic at the invitation of the Institute of Socialist Economic Management [ISEM] under the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D) Central Committee.

During its stay, the delegation had working sessions with Prof. Doctor Helmut Koziolk, member of the S.E.D. Central Committee and director of the I.S.E.M. and other officials.

A memorandum on the strengthening of scientific cooperation between the two institutes for the 1986-90 period was signed on the occasion.

DEFENSE MINISTER SENDS GREETINGS ON DPRK ARMY DAY

OW231945 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 23 -- Vietnamese National Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has sent his warm greetings to O Chin-u, minister of People's Army Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the 53rd anniversary of the Korean People's Army (April 25). The message says:

"We are deeply confident that the solidarity and friendly relations based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between the peoples and Armies of our two countries will be constantly consolidated and developed.

"May the people and Army of the D.P.R.K. record many new successes in defending and building their socialist country, as well as in their struggle for national unification".

Film Marks DPRK Day

OW241946 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- Kim Chong-song, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave a film show here this evening on the occasion of the 53rd anniversary of the Korean People's Army (April 25).

The Vietnamese guests included Senior Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence, Vu Xuanang, assistant to the foreign minister, and a representative of the Vietnam-D.P.R.K. Friendship Association.

The ambassadors, charge d'affaires a.i. and military attaches of many foreign countries to Vietnam were also present.

DO MUOI CELEBRATES COAL AREA'S LIBERATION

OW242005 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- A grand meeting was jointly organized yesterday at the Hong Gai miners' cultural house in Quang Ninh Province, northeast of Hanoi, to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the coal mining area from French rule.

Present at the meeting were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the Party C.C; Le Dai, secretary of the party committee of Quang Ninh Province and Dinh Van Lap, director general of the state-owned Hong Gai Coal Corporation.

Also present were the Polish ambassador, the representatives of the Soviet Embassy and General Consulate in Haiphong and many foreign specialists.

Addressing the 700-strong meeting, Le Dai recalled the glorious pages in the history of Quang Ninh in the past fights against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists as well as in the present struggle against the Chinese expansionists.

He said that in 30 years, the gross social product in Quang Ninh increased by more than fivefold and industrial output by more than sevenfold. Particularly, coal production has increased by nearly three times compared with the peak figure in colonial times.

The province now has more than 25,000 persons with university or secondary education.

In acknowledgement of those achievements, the State Council has conferred the Gold Star Order on Quang Ninh.

A military and mass parade was held in Cam Pha town to mark the occasion.

THUAN HAI PROVINCE MARKS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

BK211731 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The Thuan Hai Province's party and people's committees and the Fatherland Front Committee on 19 April organized a solemn meeting and a parade at the Phan Thiet City's stadium to mark the 10th liberation anniversary and to receive the Gold Star Order. Presidium of the meeting included Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party; Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the VFF; Tran Quynh, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Van Hien, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the province's party committee; Tran Ngoc Trac, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the people's committee; Lieutenant General Le Quang Hoa, deputy minister of national defense and many other generals. Also on the presidium row were the Soviet consul general to Ho Chi Minh City and representatives of Cambodian sister Province Preah Vihear and other friendly provinces.

Comrade Le Van Hien delivered a speech reviewing the traditional staunch struggle of Thuan Hai's armed forces and people during the years of anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, and stressing the historic victory on 19 April which liberated Thuan Hai Province, thereby contributing significantly to the victory of the Ho Chi Minh campaign that culminated in the complete liberation of South Vietnam and the unification of the country.

Amid the encouraging and solemn atmosphere, Comrade Tran Ngoc Trac read the Council of State's decision awarding the Gold Star Order to the people, cadres, and combatants of Thuan Hai who have made great efforts and scored achievements in the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation. Comrade Vo Chi Cong pinned the Gold Star Order on the province's traditional banner. The meeting was followed by a parade of 14 groups, 19 military units, and almost 20,000 people.

MALAYSIAACTING PREMIER WARNS AGAINST SECESSION CALL

BK210602 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 13 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Keningau, Friday -- Datuk Musa Hitam has stressed that the government and people cannot accept a political struggle that is based on anti-Malaysian sentiments. The acting prime minister reminded that Sabah is a state of Malaysia and that anyone who says that Sabah must withdraw from Malaysia is opposing the national Constitution. He said the central and state government know that the Sabah people want independence within Malaysia. "The Sabah people have also repeatedly indicated that they are united within a Malaysian family -- our beloved country," he said at a community meeting here last night [11 April].

Datuk Musa regretted that some groups have opposed the Berjaya government in Sabah by digging up past events saying that Sabah must withdraw from Malaysia because the Sabah people have been oppressed and not given attention by the central government. "I would like to stress that Sabah is a state of Malaysia and such talk is tantamount to opposition to the Malaysian Constitution," he said.

He also denied the accusations that the central and state government have oppressed and given no attention to the Sabah people. He said that some opposition parties which have run out of ideas are charging that all resources of the state have been turned over to the central government for developing other states. The acting prime minister stressed Sabah's resources that have been turned over to the central government are in fact being returned to the state to be used for development plans for the people's benefit. "The central government even increases them because it is determined to promote the people's standard of living in the state," he said.

Datuk Musa said that the federal government is truly determined to promote the standard of living of the Sabah people. He added that development plans will be implemented because the government is fully aware that Sabah and Sarawak really need them for the benefit of their peoples.

Datuk Musa appealed to the people of the state not to be trapped with racial or religious sentiments being used by opposition parties. He said that if these sentiments were accepted, the people would have disputes and conflicts among themselves, threatening security. "If Sabah's security is threatened, the development process cannot be implemented," he stressed. He said that the government has in fact proven that it will do what it can to support and preserve the interests of all races and religions in Sabah and the country as a whole.

PRIME MINISTER CONGRATULATES NEW SABAH CHIEF

BK240626 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, who is in Europe, has congratulated Party Bersatu Sabah [Sabah United Party] -- PBS -- President Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan on his success in forming the new Sabah state government. The prime minister, who is also National Front chairman, said the question of PBS joining the front depended on the decision of all members of the coalition.

Meanwhile, the new Sabah chief minister says his government will not carry out a major reshuffle of the state civil service.

Speaking to newsmen in the state capital of Kota Kinabalu, he said what was important now was to maintain stability and reinforce the people's confidence in the peace and security of the state.

ACTING PREMIER MEETS WITH SINGAPORE MINISTER

BK221739 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Malaysia and Singapore have agreed to activate discussions on the proposed legislation to confiscate assets of convicted dadah [drug] traffickers. A Foreign Ministry spokesman told this to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur during the briefing on the outcome talks between Acting Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam and Singapore's Minister for Home Affairs Professor Jayakumar.

On security, Singapore has agreed to extend her existing cooperation with Malaysia. Both countries have also agreed that efficiency at immigration check-points at the causeway must be upgraded to allow for a smoother flow of traffic. Datuk Musa also pointed out the need to maintain the ongoing rapport between leaders of the two countries by regular meetings.

REPORTAGE ON PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NORWAY

For Kuala Lumpur coverage of the visit to Norway by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, including his meeting with Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch, see the Norway subsection of the Nordic Affairs section of the 25 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SINGAPORE

GOVERNMENT ASSURES U.S. ON HIGH TECH LEAKS

HK231554 Hong Kong AFP in English 1521 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Singapore, April 23 (AFP) -- Singapore has assured the United States and other industrialized countries that it was aware of their concern over the leakage of strategic high-technology products to unauthorized users.

Finance Minister Dr. Tony Tan said today that the Singapore Government was prepared to cooperate with the United States and other members of the Coordinating Committee of Multinational Export Controls (COCOM) and to discuss the possibility of arriving at a mutually acceptable agreement.

Speaking at the opening of a microchip design centre, Dr. Tan said that the Republic had a long tradition of international trading and had learned the value of ensuring business was allowed to operate as freely as possible.

He added that the government was prepared to consider reasonable and practical means to prevent any undesirable leakage of strategic high-technology products to countries that are on the COCOM restriction list.

The United States and other industrialized nations had been concerned over the lack of a stringent copyright legislation that could protect high-tech products from their countries in the republic.

U.S. WHO OFFICIAL SHOT IN MANILA 22 APRIL

HK241450 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Apr 85 pp 1, 10

[By Thor S. Orig]

[Text] A World Health Organization (WHO) official in Manila was shot and critically wounded by two unidentified men Monday night at the intersection of Burndia and Ayala avenues in Makati for a still unknown reason.

Police homicide prober Pfc. Rene Mallari identified the victim as Martin Edward Getzendanner, 34, an American national of Swiss decent who is the information officer of WHO Asia-Pacific regional headquarters on Taft Ave., corner United Nations Ave. in Manila. Getzendanner resides at 58 Aries St., Bel-Air Village, Makati. He is now confined at the Makati Medical Center.

Initial investigation showed that Getzendanner was driving his car along Ayala Ave. at about 7:30 p.m. Monday when two men in another car blocked his path. Police said the two men got off their car, approached Getzendanner then fired several shots at him. The gunmen immediately boarded their car and fled. The gunmen were described as "quite tall," well-built, and fair complexioned. Police are looking into the theory that the WHO official was shot for personal or political reasons.

Getzendanner refused to give any statement to newsmen.

GROUP CHARGES U.S. PLANS WIDER MILITARY INVOLVEMENT

HK221522 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Apr 85 pp 1, 8

[By Elmer Cato and Sonny Lopez]

[Text] The United States is quietly setting the stage for a large military involvement in the Philippines, according to a local anti-bases group. Recent activities at the U.S. military facilities at Clark Air Force Base also indicate that the Americans intend to retain the bases despite pronouncements by high-ranking U.S. government officials that they are willing to leave the country if necessary.

Reports received by the Concerned Citizens of Pampanga, (CCP) a broad multi-sectoral group based here, indicate that the "patch up jobs" claimed by the Americans on the base's 3.2-kilometer runway built in 1948 is actually an expansion project designed to accommodate more aircraft.

The repair reportedly involved the removal and replacement of a 300-x 15-meter section which has started to crack as it is used extensively by heavy aircraft. Clark sources said that base aircraft and personnel who were earlier deployed to other U.S. facilities in the Pacific area have been recalled, as regular flightline activity resumed after construction work which began late February and ended March 22.

A Filipino contracting firm, Philippine Rock Products (PHILROCK), was reportedly commissioned for P [peso] 4,968,000 to undertake the repair work on the runway which can service any type of aircraft in the American military inventory. The CCO also told MALAYA that reports of several new on-base housing projects point to "a more lasting U.S. presence in the country."

With reports that the Reagan administration has recently authorized the deployment of nuclear warheads in 8 countries including the Philippines, this new development had deeply worried CCP.

The U.S. will employ every means possible to insure the continued use of its military facilities in the country where it not only has vast economic and political interests to protect, but which also serves as its first line of defense against any form of Soviet aggression, a CCP spokesman told MALAYA. The possible deeper American military entanglement in the Philippines is being made more evident by the growing concern being aired by U.S. authorities on the already deteriorating peace and order situation in the country and the reported massive Soviet military build-up in nearby Vietnam, the CCP said.

Soviet military strength at Cam Ranh Bay, which is only 4,500 nautical miles from the Philippines, reportedly has reached alarming proportions. The Russians reportedly have transformed the former American military installation into the largest naval forward deployment base outside of the Warsaw Pact. The recent arrival of additional TU-16 Badger aircraft at Cam Ranh extended the Soviet strike capability to include Guam and the Western portion of the Trust Islands. From 25 to 30 Soviet ships have also been reportedly deployed in the South China Sea.

Certain opposition and administration officials, however, see U.S. officials' public declaration of readiness to get out of the Philippines as a mere posturing to avoid paying the bases rentals or "raising the ante."

The U.S. rentals of \$900 million in five years pales against its rentals of more than \$900 million for its bases in Greece or the more than \$1.5 billion it pays Japan and West Germany in direct rent and aid for its bases in these countries which includes ground troops. The U.S. government also tends to look at its rental payments to Philippine bases as aid.

The pro-U.S. bases sector in the political opposition see the one-side rentals agreement on the bases as the result of the ineptness of the negotiating teams that negotiated the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Bases Agreement review.

Based right now at Clark are the 3rd Tactical Fighter Wing with F-4's, the 90th Tactical Fighter Squadron, and the 26th Aggressor Squadron which fly fighters F-4 Phantom and F-5 aircraft respectively; the 9th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron; and the 20th Aeromedical Airlift Squadron, according to a base fact-sheet. Other aircraft operating out of Clark include the T-33, C-130, C-12, HH-3, and C-30.

The Clark complex comprises 49,000 hectares enclosed within a 26.4-km perimeter. It is a major communications center of the U.S. Strategic Air Command (SAC) and functions as the largest aerial port in the Western Pacific. It also offers itself as a jumping off point for contingency deployments in Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Middle East.

MARCOS ORDERS EXPEDITING OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK240813 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] President Marcos has directed the Ministry of Public Works and Highways to speed up the implementation of economic development projects in the countryside. The president pointed out that mobility in the countryside is a must to enhance economic development. It is also a vital factor in the solution of peace-and-order problems in some parts of the archipelago. Jose Sobrino reports:

[Begin recording] In his directive to Minister Hipolito, the president said road-building and peace and order are top priorities in Region Four to effectively counter the insurgent threat. He added that mobility in the countryside is a must to enhance economic development, another factor to attain peace and stability. Among other public works projects, he said priority should be given to the Bondoc Peninsula road in Quezon, and the roads linking Tayabas, Sampaloc, Mauban, Mainit and Lucena. President Marcos told the Public Works Minister to push through these projects and other infrastructure programs with economic relevance to the people in the region. At the same time he instructed Minister Hipolito to submit a report on the condition of roads, availability of funds and the identity of private contractors undertaking construction work in Quezon province. He noted that some World Bank-financed road projects were not able to use up their funds, hence local officials requested annual appropriations be reapportioned to other projects in the region.

The president also acted on the request of local officials from Occidental Mindoro for the construction of a one million peso pier in Arba de Ilog and the improvement of the San Jose-Mamburao road. The chief executive ordered Budget Minister Alba to make necessary funds available for these infrastructure projects in Region Four. After meeting with Region Four leaders, the president swore in Member of Parliament Carlos (Cajelo) as deputy defense minister for Civil Relations. (Cajelo's) appointment was in recognition of his contribution to the pacification and counter-insurgency campaign in Cotabato, of which he became governor in 1971. [end recording]

MILITARY CLAIMS SUCCESS OVER INSURGENCY

HK240538 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] A ranking military official says the offensive thrust initiated by the military against the New People's Army [NPA] has reversed insurgency during the first quarter of this year. This was bared to newsmen by Colonel Eduardo Ermita, commander of the Armed Forces civil relations service. He said that the military is definitely winning the anti-insurgency campaign. Col Ermita attributed the initial success to the military initiatives and (?campaigns) against the NPA. He said that AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] troops have been ordered to initiate attacks and seek NPA hideout in jungles and mountains. The search-and-destroy operations were directed by acting AFP chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos to ensure that insurgency problems would not get out of hand.

DOCUMENT REVIEWS STRUCTURE OF COMMUNIST PARTY

HK240946 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 23 Apr 85 pp 1, 6

[By Daniel Florida]

[Text] The underground communist movement is now trying to establish a Marxist system in the country through an organizational setup that includes a central committee, four functional commissions, and five territorial commissions, the military said yesterday.

A document on the insurgency situation in the country as of April 1985 which Camp Aguinaldo declassified yesterday said that on top of the organization of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military arm, the New People's Army [NPA], is the Central Committee. This umbrella committee, according to the document, is headed by Rodolfo Salas. Operating under this committee are four functional commissions -- National Commission for Mass Movement, National Propaganda Commission, United Front Commission and National Military Commission.

Five territorial commissions -- one each for Northern Luzon, Central Luzon, Southern Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao -- having also been organized to supervise the activities of the CPP-NPA's 16 regional and island party committees nationwide, the document added.

Meanwhile, Nur Khan, a former Moro National Liberation Front chieftain who surrendered to President Marcos last Feb. 9, has alerted the military authorities in Davao Oriental, advising them to be on the lookout for a 150-man NPA band. Khan told the TIMES JOURNAL yesterday that this was the same band which his group of former secessionist guerrillas had engaged in running gunbattles since April 12 at the border of Davao del Norte and Davao Oriental.

Earlier, the military said the clashes, which also involved government troops and militiamen, resulted in the killing of at least 31 NPA rebels. Fifteen of those rebels were reportedly killed by Khan's men.

Khan reported to Col. Eduardo Ermita, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] civil relations service chief, that his group succeeded over the weekend in driving away the 150-man NPA band from Davao del Norte. He said the rebels retreated to Davao Oriental, through Upper Pantukan, after his group, composed of about 50 men, had overrun several NPA lairs in the area. "We were able to capture nine rebels and seize from the enemies' camps medicine and medical kits, including acupuncture instruments, subversive documents and some 200 rounds of ammunition," Khan said.

He also recalled that as he and his men were chasing the NPAs somewhere in Banay-Banay, they were informed by residents that the NPAs were with Oriental-looking foreigners who seemed to be journalists. Khan said his group is actually composed of 150 armed men, 39 of whom are now members of local civilian home defense forces.

The military document on the insurgency situation disclosed that aside from the 1,816 or about four percent of the 41,615 baranggay of the country, which "have come under some degree of CPP-NPA influence," another nine percent "have been reported to be infiltrated." About 24 percent of the "infiltrated baranggay" are said to be in Mindanao.

It also revealed that: The CPP considers "united front building" as an essential part of its strategy to overthrow the government. To the party, a "united front" is a broad alliance of all sectoral organizations and opposition groups that carry out legal and extra-legal means to create a revolutionary situation in the urban centers and complement the armed struggle in the countryside.

The main targets of the CPPs subversive and united front activities are the "more mobilizable" sectors, such as the student-youth, intellectuals and media, labor and urban poor, "and even the religious sector."

The party's United Front Commission, with its operating arm, the National Democratic Front [NDF] and the National Commission for Mass Movements [NCMM] work had in hand to forge a broad alliance of all anti-government groups. The NDF is responsible for setting up tactical alliances with opposition groups, international liaison work and organization of urban committees. It also serves as a channel for interregional relationship. The NCMM is responsible for the infiltration of the student-youth, labor and peasant groups.

Meanwhile, Camp Aguinaldo yesterday reported that seven NPAs and a militiaman were killed in separate encounters over the past few days in Pangasinan, Davao del Sur, and Bataan.

In Misamis Occidental, the AFP General Headquarters information office said a farmer, identified as Feliciano Plaza, was recently executed by NPAs for refusing to give the rebels monthly material support.

The office also reported that 18 NPA supporters and sympathizers surrendered to the Ilocos Norte PC [Philippine Constabulary] command during a recent dialogue between military and local officials led by Pagudpud Mayor Rafael Benemerito. It said the surrenders, all of Pagudpud town, "pledged to help the military fight the NPAs who subjected them to harassments."

UNIDO ELECTS NEW VICE PRESIDENT TO REPLACE KALAW

HK241508 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Apr 85 pp 1, 10

[By Vicente B. Foz]

[Text] The United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) has unanimously elected Member of Parliament Neptali A. Gonzales executive vice-president, replacing MP Eva Estrada Kalaw. Kalaw, together with former Sen. John Osmena of the Liberal Party [LP], had earlier withdrawn from the opposition group.

Angelio Banayo, deputy secretary-general of Unido, announced the election by Gonzales, a former congressman of Rizal. Gonzales was nominated to the Unido post by MP Gonzalo Puyat III of Manila.

It could not be ascertained how the Kalaw-Osmena withdrawal from Unido and Kalaw's replacement would affect ongoing efforts to unify the opposition. Kalaw and Osmena were not available for comments.

Osmena earlier said the LP withdrawal from the Unido was a natural outcome of the establishment of the National Unification Committee (NUC) as a new umbrella organization of opposition parties and groups in the country.

However, a number of LP leaders have announced their intention to stay with Unido. Among them were MPS Roleo Ignacio (Mindoro Oriental), Cirisco Alfelor, and Rolando Andaya (Camarines Sur), Roy Padilla (Camarines Norte), former Constitutional Convention delegate Cirilo Roy Montejó of Layte and LP Eastern Samar Chairman Jose Ramirez, former Gov. Tarhata Lucman of Lanao del Sur, and former Zamboanga Gov. Javier Arioss. They said they were never consulted about the Kalaw-Osmena decision.

As this developed, LP MPs Cesar Bolanos and Bienvenido Marques Jr. of Quezon approved a resolution rejecting the Kalaw-Osmena withdrawal and affirming their solidarity with Unido.

Meanwhile, MP Ramon V. Mitra Jr. asked the opposition to "accept realities" and develop institutional arrangements which could unify the various spinter groups and factions.

Speaking before a group in Manila, Mitra said: "We in the parliamentary opposition present a picture of many spinter groups and factions, highly motivated and high-powered perhaps, but all seemingly handicapped by a congenial inability to find in unity the strength and coherence we individually lack."

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